

*Moro Province Governor*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE

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ANNUAL REPORT OF BRIGADIER  
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, U.  
S. ARMY, GOVERNOR OF THE  
MORO PROVINCE, FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911

ZAMBOANGA  
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1911



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MORO PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE.  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

*Zamboanga, P. I., July 1, 1911.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs in the Moro Province for the year ending June 30, 1911:

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The conditions existing in the Province today warrant an optimistic forecast of the future. The financial situation is better than ever before. The expenses of the government for purely administrative purposes have been reduced by one hundred fifty thousand pesos as compared with the fiscal year 1909. A larger sum of money is available for important public works than in any previous year. There has been a good harvest and prices have maintained a fair average. Labor has become more plentiful and the planter has been able to increase his output. Peace conditions are improving and crime is on the decrease.

The boundary lines between the Agusan and the Moro Provinces have been readjusted so that the territory inhabited by Bukidnons, between the Pulangi and Malita rivers, hitherto a part of the Moro Province, now becomes a part of Butuan and the section of Agusan lying parallel to the west coast of Iligan Bay back of the Misamis Strip, becomes a part of the Moro Province.

The first Provincial Fair was held at Zamboanga February 7th-14th, inclusive. The city of Zamboanga contributed twelve thousand pesos (P12,000.00) and the Province an equal sum. For the first time in history a large number of representative delegations from all the different districts and tribes peaceably assembled together for friendly intercourse. Some twenty thousand visiting Moros and Pagans and a large number of Filipinos were in attendance. The industrial exhibits were attractive in the extreme and the variety and excellence of the agricultural products displayed were most creditable. The daily pageants presented scenes of barbaric pomp unrivalled in spectacular effect. The annual military tournament for the Department of Mindanao was held in conjunction with the Fair and the military movements and athletic feats of the troops were of great interest to natives of all classes.

Bringing together the people of the Province under these circumstances has been productive of great good, and the civilizing effect will be far reaching. The relations between the government and the people are closer than

ever before. They have a clearer conception of our aims and purposes. They begin to realize that it is unnecessary to go about civil pursuits attended by armed body guards. Commercial instincts have been stimulated by learning what industry can procure for the laborer and the people have returned to their homes to become larger producers.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Climatic conditions in this Province are all that could be desired. The rainfall is usually well distributed throughout the year and is ample for all kinds of crops. Storms are less violent than in the North and there is almost an entire absence of typhoons south of the 8th parallel of latitude. The temperature varies with the altitude, but, even in the lower altitudes, extreme heat is the exception. The natural beauty of the physical features of the Province are enhanced by the balmy and salubrious climate.

The range of altitude in Mindanao affords favorable conditions for all varieties of agricultural crops. Hemp, cocoanuts, rice, and tobacco are the principal lowland products; but there are unlimited possibilities at various altitudes for coffee, cotton, sisal, rubber, as well as for fruits, forage and cereal plants. All tropical and semi-tropical fruits do especially well in this Province. Some of those actually grown are the mango, banana, pineapple, cocoanut, orange, lemon, mangosteen, citron, cacao, pomelo, papaya, lime, fig, breadfruit, lichiás, guava and durean. All garden vegetables are successfully cultivated. The Province thus offers the settler a variety of profitable agricultural opportunities.

There has been a steady and healthy improvement in agricultural conditions throughout the Province during the year. Those familiar with the prospects maintain a firm confidence in the future. New plantations are being started, some of them on a large scale, and planters generally are increasing their acreage. Recognizing the fact that the future wealth of the Province must come from agriculture, the authorities exert every energy to increase the output of paying crops.

An analysis of soils has been made in certain sections with a view to determining the indications for crops in the localities represented. The Cotabato Valley, judging from both the physical and chemical constituents, is suitable for hemp, rubber, cocoanuts, sugar cane, rice, corn and sweet potatoes in the order mentioned. Samples of soil from the Sarangani Peninsula were taken at the base of Mount Matutum, and indicate that with sufficient irrigation the country in that vicinity would be excellent for sugar cane, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, maguey and cocoanuts. There is a bountiful water supply for irrigation. In the District of Lanao, samples of soil were taken from the plateau between Pantar, on the upper Agus River, and Camp Keithley. The analysis shows that the country is well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, corn, cotton, rice, coffee, rubber and cacao. Although no samples of soil from the Sulu Archipelago have as yet been analyzed, practically all of the products mentioned above have been grown successfully in that district.

*Rice:* The yield of rice has fallen off in Sulu and Zamboanga districts due to drought, and in Davao due to locusts, but there has been an exceptional increase in the Cotabato Valley. The climate and soil of this valley are especially adapted to this crop. Prior to 1910 very little rice was exported, but during that year the exports were seven thousand five hundred pesos (₱7,500.00) while for the fiscal year 1911 the amount ran up to more than one hundred thousand pesos (₱100,000.00). Now that the Cotabato Moro has come to realize the profit that accrues from diligent cultivation of the soil, a steady increase in his exports may be expected from year to year. The rolling country in the Lake region produces rice without irrigation and is well suited to modern methods of farming. In all districts of the Province an increased acreage is shown for the ensuing year.

*Cocoanuts:* All officials have been instructed to encourage the planting of cocoanuts. Reports indicate that at least two hundred thousand trees have been set out during the past year. There is a tendency, especially among small farmers, to increase their planting of cocoanuts rather than hemp. The labor and expense of preparing copra are relatively less and prices are not so fluctuating. It is difficult, however, to get a good stand of cocoanuts as wild hogs are very destructive to the young trees. The larger plantation owners are generally resorting to the use of wire fencing, but this is rather beyond the small native farmer. Some experiments have been made in the use of poison against hogs but the results are not encouraging. The Provincial government offers to pay liberally for some effective means of getting rid of these pests.

*Hemp:* Hemp acreage has increased as the labor situation has improved. With their permanent location in settlements, the wild men in the Gulf of Davao are rapidly increasing their production of hemp. This is especially true of the Bagobos who market one thousand five hundred piculs every month.

Much of the cleaning and cultivating on the larger plantations is done with plows and cultivators. The fact that one or two successful hemp machines are in operation gives force to the belief that hemp production in this Province will continue to increase. Hand stripping will be followed by the small farmer indefinitely, but he will have the satisfaction of knowing that fibre carefully stripped by hand is superior to fibre stripped by any machine yet devised. Every opportunity is taken to impress upon Moros and wild men the advantage of greater care in preparing hemp for market.

*Rubber:* Rubber plantations in the Province are doing well, especially in Basilan, the Sulu Archipelago and the Cotabato Valley, where very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining labor. New plantations have been established during the year in all these localities. That the climate and soil of this Province are especially adapted to the production of rubber is shown by the successful plantations already in existence as well as by the large amount of wild rubber found in the forests.

*Sugar Cane:* The amount of sugar cane grown here is limited to local needs. Methods of making sugar are primitive, but the natives are receiving instruction in grinding cane with iron mills and are beginning to abandon their old log substitutes. The sugar possibilities of Mindanao are excellent. Here are found soil, climate, available land, labor and water transportation—natural conditions more favorable than exist elsewhere in the Philippines.

*Tobacco:* No tobacco is grown except for the local market. The product is of fair quality and if carefully cultivated and properly cured would bring good prices. During the year some experiments in tobacco culture have been in progress in the District of Davao with most gratifying results. Tobacco raised on the Bulatakay River is said to be of the finest quality. There are large areas in various parts of the Province that could be advantageously utilized for this crop.

*Coffee:* Land available for growing coffee is practically unlimited. Sheltered localities, unsuited for other crops, can be found in every district at favorable altitudes, or trees of rapid growth can be raised anywhere to protect the coffee plant while it is reaching maturity. Lake Lanao is famous for the flavor of its coffee. Too little attention has been given to this important product. With the native labor available here, it should be possible to compete in our home markets with coffee growers from any part of the world.

*San Ramon Farm:* This valuable piece of property was recently deeded to the Province by the Insular Government. The Provincial prison, formerly at Calarian, is now at San Ramon and the prisoners are utilized to cultivate and gather the crops. The number of prisoners has increased by seventy-one during the year. The purpose of combination of farm and prison is to make the two financially self-sustaining and to introduce into the prison reformative methods of handling the shorter term convicts under modern ideas of penology.

Horses, cattle, carabao, hogs, goats and sheep are included among the live stock raised. The Bureau of Agriculture has loaned the Province the saddle stallion Montgomery Chief Junior and nine condemned cavalry mares for breeding purposes. These mares are fair saddle animals and the offspring should grow into horses available as cavalry mounts. There are seventy-six cattle, the increase for the past year being nineteen. A corresponding increase is shown among the carabao, of which there are now on hand twenty-three. The hogs, sheep and goats are doing well.

There are altogether about twenty thousand cocoanut trees, some three thousand of which have been planted during the past year. Four thousand five hundred of these trees are in full bearing and yield a net income of two pesos per tree annually. Within a year or two several thousand more trees will begin to bear, after which each year will add to the bearing groves. Experiments already made with commercial fertilizer have been successful enough to warrant the opinion that its application to backward trees will pay.

This farm is to be the central station for experimental work in tropical agriculture. An expert, formerly with the Department of Agriculture in the States, has been employed to take charge of this work. With this farm as a nucleus, an agricultural school for native boys in each district, and encouragement to tribal ward farms, provisions will have been made for teaching the coming generation how to farm efficiently and profitably. The system is self-supporting and can be extended to any limit experience may dictate. Particular attention is now given to the practical application of the principles of scientific agriculture, including small acreage with intensive cultivation, rotation of crops, value of fertilization, introduction of new food and forage crops, and the use of modern implements.

The larger and more important plantations in the different districts of the Province are given below.

District	American	European	Chinese	Native
Zamboanga	10	3	7	10
Lanao	7	4	2	..
Sulu	4	2	3	1
Davao	42	12	5	4
Cotabato	2	3	3	2
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	65	24	20	17
Grand Total.....				126

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Tilled land .....	281,500	hectares
Untilled land.....	8,999,774	"
Artesian wells.....	none	
Copra, amount sold.....	108,482	piculs
Hemp, amount sold.....	130,329	"
Tobacco, amount raised.....	very little	
Rice, amount raised..	125,000	cavanes
Rice, amount imported.....	112,000	"
Sugar, amount raised.....	138,000	piculs (estimated)
Cotton, amount raised.....	none	
Corn, amount raised.....	80,000	cavanes
Cocoanuts, number sold .....	300,000	"
Cocoanuts, number made into copra.....	21,696,400	"
Cattle, number in Province.....	30,000	"
Carabao, " " "	9,000	"
Hogs, " " "	15,000	"
Horses, " " "	2,200	"
Death of live stock from infectious or contagious diseases during the year .....	2,668	

## COMMERCE.

The commerce of this Province is entirely dependent upon the agricultural prosperity of the people. When the nomadic tribes locate in permanent settlements and become regular producers, and planters utilize the thousands of square miles of virgin soil now idle, the seaports of the Province will teem with products awaiting shipment and the harbors will be crowded with vessels seeking cargoes for the markets of the world. Better facilities for handling the ever increasing coastwise trade must be prepared in our ports, and the accommodations for ocean-going ships must be increased. Attention is called to proposed harbor improvement discussed under the heading of Public Works.

During the fiscal year 1910 the exports of the Province increased fifty per cent over the preceding year, while the report for the fiscal year 1911 shows an increase almost equal to that of 1910. The total exports during the year amount to four million one hundred eighty-eight thousand nine hundred fifty-four pesos and fifty centavos, (P4,188,954.50).

An increase of exports will not necessarily increase the provincial revenue unless the shipments be made direct to foreign markets in vessels that bring imports direct to provincial ports. Attention is again invited to the large quantity of dutiable goods used in the Province that enter through custom-houses not in the Province. The benefits of customs duty should accrue to the people who consume the dutiable goods. In this case the Moros and other non-Christians are indirectly paying taxes which inure to the benefit of other parts of the Archipelago. It would be an easy matter to keep account of shipments to Zamboanga or Jolo of goods that have paid duty at Manila, Cebu or Iloilo, and allot the Province its just share of such duty.

The coast guard cutter Panay, engaged in coastwise trade in this Province since last August, affords traders and planters in small ports increased facilities for transportation. This vessel now makes two trips each month to south coast points.

*Industrial Trading Stations:* The ignorant Moro and Pagan tribesmen from the interior have always been a prey to unscrupulous traders. Unjust treatment has caused the wild man to view with suspicion his more civilized brother and this attitude has often been a barrier to efforts at civilization and control. Investigations by Provincial authorities have brought to light many cases of extortion. There exists among traders a tendency to take advantage of the ignorance and of the necessities of these primitive people. For instance, a Chinese at a remote station in Basilan was found selling goods at an average profit of one hundred and fifty per cent. Another Chinese in Dumanquilas Bay traded goods for carabao at over five hundred per cent profit. A Spaniard well known in the District of Davao stated that he could not do business at less than one hundred per cent profit. Chinese and Filipino traders on the Pacific coast of Mindanao corner rice during the southeast monsoon and sell to the improvident inhabitants at one hundred to one hun-

dred and fifty per cent profit. Not long ago a planter's wife asserted that her husband was making over a hundred per cent in their store and said they obtained the wild man's labor for almost nothing. A case recently came to notice where rice was sold to famine sufferers at three hundred per cent profit in trade besides the profit on the produce. One trader paid a Manobo two and one-half pesos in trade for a quantity of biao nut which the trader then resold in the presence of the hill man for eight and one-half pesos. In some localities a common wage for a day's labor by a wild man is a can of salmon that costs twenty centavos at wholesale laid down in Zamboanga. Moros from the upper reaches of the Rio Grande de Cotabato, Subanos from the mountainous peninsula of Zamboanga, and the wild tribes from the hills of Davao are often cheated in this manner.

To prevent this sort of thing the Provincial government has decided to intervene. Stores at which the natives may sell or trade their products at fair prices for the commodities of life are to be placed at points not usually reached by traders. They will also be established wherever the native does not receive fair treatment. It is not the purpose of the government to undersell or drive out honest traders and goods will be sold at such profit as will encourage general competition and enable the small trader to earn a livelihood. Trading stations have already been located at Butulan Cove, Tucuran, Compostela, Sengal, Lumbatan and Dansalan. Natives are traveling on foot as far as twenty-five miles, in many instances, to reach the government stores, and they openly express their surprise at the high prices they receive in trade for their produce.

In connection with and as a part of the system of trading stations the Province will manage suitable water transportation, depending largely, however, upon commercial lines for long distance shipments.

#### EXPORTS.

Town	1909	1910	1911
Jolo.....	₱ 634,673.59	₱ 937,350.33	₱ 955,456.40
Davao.....	591,074.61	906,531.60	896,171.10
Zamboanga.....	521,821.28	1,052,679.78	1,885,791.00
Iligan.....	110,031.80	82,311.97	64,964.18
Dapitan .....	69,114.59	95,718.04	78,364.78
Baganga .....	66,578.85	33,665.70	62,568.70
Mati .....	48,533.00	71,914.76	60,600.08
Cotabato.....	46,847.72	138,892.13	72,642.93
Cateel.....	29,580.48	25,279.57	42,723.76
Caraga.....	17,130.18	36,367.35	69,671.57
<hr/> Totals.....	<hr/> ₱2,135,386.10	<hr/> ₱3,410,711.23	<hr/> ₱4,188,954.50

#### EXPORTS, ARTICLES.

Hemp.....	₱ 946,631.73	₱ 1,463,697.49	₱ 1,824,611.13
Lumber.....	457,583.89	546,658.90	611,323.43

## EXPORTS, ARTICLES.—Continued.

Copra .....	₱ 449,051.78	.....	₱ 817,778.89	.....	₱ 867,850.34
Pearl Shells.....	147,517.78	.....	267,343.80	.....	233,436.54
Almaciga.....	103,245.79	.....	107,356.80	.....	73,757.82
Gum Copal.....	18,389.66	.....	33,010.17	.....	.....
Gutta Percha.....	32,374.56	.....	232,433.60	.....	82,650.12
Cattle.....	30,866.04	.....	35,134.00	.....	53,385.00
Snail Shells.....	23,413.82	.....	41,836.97	.....	158,196.01
Wax .....	15,038.40	.....	23,117.82	.....	22,371.80
Cocoanut Oil.....	12,662.50	.....	4,980.00	.....	5,060.00
Biao Nut.....	10,413.12	.....	19,687.64	.....	40,159.78
Dried Fish.....	4,224.39	.....	12,060.25	.....	7,254.03
Tortoise Shells...	22,093.62	.....	11,981.50	.....	17,996.74
Ponies.....	3,210.00	.....	4,897.00	.....	6,440.00
Salt .....	7,505.60	.....	7,082.60	.....	2,124.00
Sponges .....	7,797.75	.....	5,963.00	.....	300.00
Misc. Shells.....	7,757.52	.....	18,203.74	.....	4,636.00
Fins, Fish..... not available			14,512.94	.....	20,863.50
Rice.....	" "	.....	not available	.....	21,863.50
Trepang .....	" "	.....	" "	.....	29,587.23
Hides.....	" "	.....	" "	.....	3,168.10
Pearls.....	" "	.....	" "	.....	73,955.00
Hemp Rope.....	" "	.....	" "	.....	12,969.69
Coffee.....	" "	.....	" "	.....	1,885.00
Misc. Products...	" "	.....	" "	.....	5,994.40

## EXPORTS, QUANTITIES.

	1910	1911
Hemp ... .	104,549 piculs	130,329 piculs
Copra .....	102,222 "	108,471 "
Pearl Shells.....	297,046 kilos	259,374 kilos
Almaciga.....	17,893 piculs	12,293 piculs
Gutta Percha.....	178,795 kilos	63,508 kilos
Cattle .....	573 head	1,067 head
Snail Shells.....	348,641 kilos	1,318,300 kilos
Wax.....	23,118 "	22,371 kilos
Cocoanut Oil.....	19,920 "	20,240 kilos
Biao Nut.....	2,188 piculs	4,462 piculs

## ECONOMICS.

Taxes for the fiscal year 1912 will be paid upon the new assessment of property begun in May of this year. It is calculated that the total valuation of property in the Province will show one hundred per cent increase since the date of last assessment, 1906, and that it will reach twelve million pesos.

There has been a marked increase in the number of cedulas issued during the past year. The people have learned that the holder of a cedula has certain rights that the Provincial government is pledged to protect.

The solution of the question of land titles for the Moros and Pagan tribes has not yet been reached. Considering the state of their civilization, divided as they are into tribes or communities, where independence and initiative have attained little development, individual allotment can hardly be given general application. Many Bagobos have taken up homesteads but for the Pagan tribes as a whole the plan of tribal or family allotment presents less practical difficulty than any other and corresponds more nearly to the form of government they best appreciate. Whatever may be the system of allotting lands finally adopted, it should be made as inexpensive and simple as possible.

The labor situation in the District of Davao has improved perceptibly, although several planters will complain of a shortage of labor. Many planters have failed to appreciate the fact that before a plantation is on a permanent basis there must be no uncertainty about labor. These wild people are timid, suspicious, irresponsible and untrained. At first they barely earn their pay, and it takes much patient training to make them valuable workers. It should be realized at the start that very little reliance can be placed in the hill man until he has settled down as an integral part of a permanent community. So long as the laborer lives in the mountains an employer cannot control him. In order to hold wild labor the planter must do two things; he must pay wages sufficient to enable the laborer to support his family, and must help him to establish a permanent home.

The pioneer planter as a class deserves every consideration at the hands of the government. He is broad-minded, sturdy, self-reliant and determined. Among the hill people the American planter usually is looked upon as a leader and protector, and if he is the right sort they readily come in to settle in the vicinity of his plantation. He feeds them when they are hungry, doctors them when they are sick, pays them good living wages and buys their produce at prices which bring a fair return for their efforts. A community under the leadership of such a man soon becomes industrious and peaceful.

*Law relating to personal service:* It is often necessary to enter into a contract with laborers to engage in work in some distant locality, and on the strength of this contract to loan them money to defray expenses incident to a change of residence. Abuse of such favors has grown up in the Moro Province and employers frequently have been subjected to great financial loss through the failure of laborers to keep their contracts. On the other hand, employers have, in many instances, failed to pay their laborers and have often taken undue advantage of their ignorance and timidity to hold them in service. For the protection of both the employer and the employee a law was passed during April 1911 making the fraud in such cases a criminal act. The effect of this law will be to afford legal recourse for the failure to fulfill a contract

involving personal service and should tend to establish a better understanding between capital and labor.

#### FINANCE.

The Province is able to present a better financial showing for the period covered by this report than for any similar period in its history. The total amount of revenue for the year from all sources is seven hundred fifty-five thousand, six hundred thirty pesos and eighty-five centavos, (₱755,630.85), an increase over the fiscal year 1910 of twenty-two thousand, eight hundred eighty-three pesos and eighty-four centavos (₱22,883.84). The total expenditures amount to five hundred eight thousand, eight hundred thirty-one pesos and forty-six centavos (₱508,831.46), a decrease of one hundred ninety-six thousand, six hundred nineteen pesos and thirty centavos, (₱196,619.30). A detailed comparative statement of revenues and expenditures will be found in the Treasurer's report in the appendices.

At the beginning of the present administration a sweeping scheme was inaugurated for a decrease of administrative expenditure and an increase in administrative efficiency. A careful perusal of what follows will show the success attained. To begin with, the offices of the five district treasurers were abolished, unnecessary clerks and employees in all departments were dropped, office forces here and there were effectively combined and a strict accountability for funds and greater care in the preservation of government property were enforced. The results of the administrative action taken at the time and since have become particularly apparent in the decrease in expenses and the increase of wealth during the fiscal year just closed.

In my last annual report the prediction was made that the fiscal year 1911 would show a saving in the administrative expenses alone of at least one hundred fifty thousand pesos over the fiscal year 1909. This saving has been exceeded. The main reductions have been made in salaries and traveling expenses, sixty-four thousand forty-one pesos and seventy-six centavos (₱64,041.76); operation of vessels, launches and land transportation, sixty thousand six hundred forty-three pesos and sixty four centavos, (₱60,643.64); maintenance of prisoners, nine thousand five hundred fifty-three pesos and twelve centavos, (₱9,553.12); administration of customs, sixteen thousand eight hundred ninety-five pesos and seventy-four centavos, (₱16,895.74); educational administration, eleven thousand sixty pesos and eight centavos, (₱11,060.08); the very items that should be reduced to a minimum consistent with good administration of provincial affairs. The apparent reduction in administrative expenses over the fiscal year 1910 as shown by the Treasurer's report is one hundred sixty-nine thousand, five hundred ninety-five pesos and eighty-one centavos, (₱169,595.81). The reduction made in the expenses of maintaining the health office, amounting to seventeen thousand three hundred thirty-five pesos and twenty-one centavos, (₱17,335.21), is largely due to the absence of epidemics and is therefore not taken into account. Consequently the actual

reduction is one hundred fifty-two thousand and two hundred sixty pesos and sixty centavos, (₱152,260.60), a fraction less than a forty per cent decrease.

Nor is that all. There has also been a large increase in the wealth of the Provincial government. The following is quoted from the report of the Treasurer:

"A careful study of this statement (Assets and Liabilities) will reveal the fact that during the fiscal year more financial progress has been made than during any previous year since the organization of the government of the Moro Province. The total net wealth of the Province is indicated as being one million six hundred eighty-nine thousand four hundred ninety-seven pesos and eighty-nine centavos, (₱1,689,497.89). Of this amount four hundred twelve thousand, six hundred forty-six pesos and eleven centavos, (₱412,646.11), or approximately twenty-five per cent, was acquired during 1911. At the rate at which the wealth of the Province has increased during previous years, one hundred sixty thousand pesos (₱160,000.00) would have been an average increase. We have therefore exceeded the average by approximately two hundred and fifty thousand pesos (₱250,000.00). Of the increase \* \* \* \* one hundred thousand pesos (₱100,000.00) represents the value of donations by the Insular Government which includes the value of the San Ramon Farm and the Jolo custom house property \* \* \* \* appraised at seventy thousand pesos (₱70,000.00), and thirty thousand pesos (₱30,000.00) respectively \* \* \* \* Deducting this there yet remains an increase in wealth \* \* \* \* of three hundred twelve thousand six hundred forty-six pesos and eleven centavos (₱312,646.11), which compared with results obtained in previous years still indicates a remarkable advance of one hundred per cent over any previous year \* \* \* \*. The results obtained furnish an example of financial progress of which the present administration should be justly proud."

Attention is invited to extracts from the report of the Treasurer in the appendices herewith. Mr. F. L. Wilson was appointed Treasurer of the Province early in the fiscal year and during his incumbency he has ably handled the affairs of his office. By his careful management and his hearty co-operation and assistance he has made possible the splendid financial showing herein set forth.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The Engineer office has been thoroughly reorganized during the year under the direction of Captain P. S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who was appointed Provincial Engineer August 1, 1910. Right here it should be said that the Province is exceedingly fortunate just at this time in having the services of an engineer of Captain Bond's ability. There are four assistants to the Engineer, all of whom are college graduates and qualified either to design or to direct engineering work. In April last the office was removed from the immediate control of the Provincial Treasurer and placed under the Legislative Council.

Appropriations for the fiscal year were delayed until October to give the Engineer time to carefully study the scheme of public improvements adopted by the Legislative Council and to prepare estimates for such works as should be undertaken during the year. The total appropriations for public works amounted to two hundred eighty-six thousand, four hundred ninety-one pesos and forty-five centavos (₱286,491.45), of which about half remained unexpended at the end of the fiscal year 1912. A jail at Sengal, seven hundred sixty pesos (₱760.00); the Agricultural School building at Davao, three thousand pesos (₱3,000.00); and a shed to protect machinery, six hundred pesos (₱600.00), have been completed. A new penitentiary at San Ramon Farm, fifty-five thousand pesos (₱55,000.00); a provincial warehouse at Zamboanga, eighteen thousand pesos (₱18,000.00); and a combined Sulu District building and custom house, twenty-eight thousand pesos (₱28,000.00), are well under way. A question of title has delayed work on the Davao District building, to cost fourteen thousand two hundred fifty pesos (₱14,250.00).

The town of Dansalan has constructed a new municipal building at a cost of fifteen thousand pesos (₱15,000.00); Malabang has built a new municipal building of hard wood at a cost of eleven thousand pesos (₱11,000.00); and a new market at Jolo has been built by that municipality at a cost of nine thousand pesos (₱9,000.00).

A telephone line to San Ramon Farm has been constructed, while a line connecting Dapitan-Dipolog-Lubungan is well under way. Work has been begun on the line from Davao to Digos. The Insular government should construct and maintain a telegraph line from Dapitan to Balianao, a distance of about twenty miles, thus giving Dapitan telegraphic connection with the outside world. A wireless station is being installed at Davao by the Insular government and the Province jointly.

Road construction and maintenance have received careful consideration during this fiscal year. The maintenance of good roads in well settled communities and their rapid extension into the more sparsely settled districts is necessary for the development of the people and the country. With this principle in mind, a well considered system of road extension has been laid out which will be pushed to completion as rapidly as funds and labor will permit. A road tax of two and one-half pesos, or five days labor, per annum, is exacted from each man, but much of this labor has hitherto been lost because no general scheme of roads has existed. Proposed roads are being laid out and trails are being surveyed by competent engineers so that they may be gradually expanded into roads when necessary. Available labor will be more fully utilized during the coming year than in the past.

The following road location surveys have been made during the year: Jolo-Parang-Tandu, forty-six kilometers; Mercedes extension, four kilometers; Tetuan-Boalan, one-half kilometer; Talon Talon, two and one-half kilometers; San Ignacio, eighty-five hundredths kilometers; Lumbatan-Mataling road, nine and one-half kilometers; Dapitan-Dipolog-Lubungan, twenty-five kilo-

meters; Davao-Santa Cruz, thirty kilometers; Isabela-San Rafael, one and one-fourth kilometers; Overton-Keithley bluff, two kilometers; Talon Atong road, one and sixty-five hundredths kilometers; Caua Caua road, five and three-fourths kilometers; Hijo-Compostela road, nineteen kilometers; a total of one hundred forty-eight kilometers. Of this a total of seventy-nine (79) kilometers, including bridges and culverts, has been opened up and practically completed. Considerable progress has been made on the remaining sixty-nine kilometers, all of which will be completed during the coming year. Besides these roads, fifty-six kilometers of trails have been opened up for use and about sixty kilometers additional surveyed.

Road work with labor at seventy-five centavos per day has proved so expensive that the task system has been adopted. Where, under the day-labor system, work formerly cost seventy-five centavos per yard, it now costs by the task system less than twenty-five centavos per yard. The task system is in operation on all new road construction. For excavation on the Overton-Keithley road, the Moros are paid twenty-five centavos per yard, and for embankment fifteen centavos (short haul). Under this plan one foreman is able to superintend work that formerly required from three to ten foremen.

Road maintenance has cost less this last year than during previous years, although former reports would indicate the contrary. The fact is, however, that in order to reduce the apparent cost of maintenance of first class roads, miles of second class roads that received little attention and no metal were counted by the Engineer's office a first class road. Considering only the actual extent of road maintained, the maintenance for the fiscal year 1910 exceeded the cost this year by about four hundred pesos (₱400.00) per kilometer. Formerly the caminero system was used but during the past year the gang system has been given a trial. There is an apparent advantage, in Zamboanga at least, in favor of the gang system. If we remit the extraordinary expense incident to the flood at Zamboanga in December 1910, maintenance has cost something less than five hundred pesos (₱500.00) per kilometer.

A new concrete bridge has been placed over the Mataling River by the Army. A truss bridge over the Agus River connecting Camp Keithley with Dansalan was constructed by the Municipality of Dansalan.

The most important piece of new construction to be undertaken during the fiscal year 1912 is a steel and concrete wharf at Zamboanga reaching thirty feet of water at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand pesos (₱250,000.00). Other contemplated works include the repair of the Jolo wharf, twenty-five thousand pesos (₱25,000.00); reconstruction of the old wharf at Zamboanga, twenty-seven thousand pesos (₱27,000.00); completion of customs and district building at Jolo, twelve thousand pesos (₱12,000.00); additional construction of district buildings at Davao and Cotabato at fourteen thousand nine hundred four pesos and forty-nine centavos (₱14,904.49), and thirty thousand pesos (₱30,000.00) respectively; reconstruction of the wharf at Davao

(damaged by storm in 1910) twenty-five thousand pesos (P25,000.00); completion Jolo-Parang-Tandu road to Dalrymple Bay; a road around the west shore of Lake Lanao; and one along the east coast of the Island connecting Mati with Boston. The total amount to be expended for public works the coming year, including money appropriated last year remaining unexpended, is six hundred sixty-nine thousand ten pesos and twenty-one centavos (P669,010.21).

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Filipino school teacher under the constant direction and guidance of American teachers gives promise of eventually attaining the standard of excellence his friends have set for him. The supervision, however, must be continuous and strict. In this regard a duty falls to the lot of the American teacher that should stimulate him to strive for the highest ideals of precept and example. During the past year there have been but four supervisors out of a total of fourteen American teachers employed. Six supervising teachers are provided for the ensuing school year to be located in the following six districts: Baganga, Cotabato, Davao, Iligan, Jolo and Zamboanga. In each of these districts there are from five to nine primary schools, except in Zamboanga where there are fourteen such schools.

The total enrollment of pupils in the public schools during the past year was five thousand three hundred and two, or three hundred and fifty six more than last year. The average daily attendance was three thousand two hundred and eighteen, a gain of three hundred and forty-eight over the year before. Of the total enrollment, the Christian Filipinos furnish three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, while the Moros and non-Pagans send one thousand three hundred and eighty pupils. The latter show an increase in enrollment of fifty-six per cent over the previous year. The classification of the non-Christian enrollment by tribes is as follows:

Moro	Pagan
Maguindanao.....	423
Samal.....	378
Sulu.....	250
Malanaw....	15
—	—
1066	314

Only one-fourth of all the pupils are non-Christian, although the non-Christians contribute about three-fourths of the taxes of the Province. The total amount expended for educational purposes during the year was eighty-seven thousand six hundred eighty-one pesos and thirty-three centavos (P87,681.33).

Besides the public schools there are in all districts pandita schools for Moros over which the School Superintendent maintains a certain control. These schools are provided with books and supplies and are regularly inspected. Seven new pandita schools have been started around the shores of Lake Lanao

during the year, at which the total average daily attendance is eight hundred pupils.

A considerable improvement has been noticed in the qualifications of native teachers. The normal school has no doubt had much to do with this growth. The second annual summer normal school for all teachers was held at Zamboanga during the eight weeks prior to the end of the fiscal year. The interest of teachers in this work increases and the resulting benefits are manifest. Especial emphasis this year was given to industrial work of all kinds.

The American teacher is more valuable if able to speak a native dialect. The Province has recognized this fact, and has offered an extra compensation of one hundred dollars per annum to all American teachers who pass a satisfactory examination in any native dialect, but the reward is too small and should be increased. The recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools that teachers who read, write and speak a native dialect be given ten per cent increase of pay is now before the Legislative Council.

There are seventy-nine native teachers—sixty-two Christian Filipinos, fifteen Moros and two Chinese, an increase over last year of six Moro teachers, not taking into consideration those who teach in pandita schools. Fifty-four public schools have been in operation during the year. Forty-nine of these were primary schools, one intermediate, one high, one agricultural and two industrial schools. Primary schools at Daron, Davao; Polloc, Cotabato; and at Sinonoc and San Roque, Zamboanga District, were closed for lack of attendance. An equal number of new schools were opened at other points.

There has been considerable improvement in the school gardens, but the ultimate aim is to enlarge these gardens into miniature farms where boys may be taught the dignity of labor and the profits of diversified farming.

The increase both in the number of non-Christian schools and in the attendance of such schools is very gratifying. New primary schools of this class were established during the year at Maayo, Davao; and at Parang, Tungusung and Tandawan, District of Sulu. An agricultural school has been located at Lais in the District of Davao. Speaking of these Moro schools the Superintendent of Schools says: "The three schools opened among the Sulu Moros mark the era of peace which a strong government has imposed upon that sometime turbulent archipelago."

Attention is invited to the results obtained by a broad-gauge American planter living at Maayo, fifteen miles north of Mati. Last October a school was opened for the non-Christian children living in the vicinity of his plantation with an enrollment the first day of one hundred and seventy-eight pupils. The average daily attendance has been ninety-seven to one hundred per cent ever since. This school was established at this planter's request and its success is due to his constant efforts. The work being done here is cited as an example of what a power for good a properly conducted plantation may become among the primitive folk of this province.

The Agricultural School at Lais, Davao, was opened three months ago, and

is well under way with an enrollment of thirty-six boys. This will be increased to fifty, to include representatives from all tribes around the gulf. The boys of this school have assisted in erecting the buildings. They are given academic instruction in the morning and the remainder of the day is devoted to farm work. The ultimate success of this school will have a large influence on the future of the hill man. Encouraged by this favorable beginning, a building for a similar school for Moro boys is in course of construction at Cudurangan in the Cotabato Valley. The Moros of Lake Lanao have requested such a school and their request will be granted as soon as a suitable teacher can be found. It is probable that the Districts of Sulu and Zamboanga will each be given an agricultural school before the end of the year.

On December 10, 1910, the Legislative Council passed an act amending the Municipal Code so as to impose upon municipalities the duty of constructing and maintaining, or otherwise providing adequate school buildings for the suitable accommodation of primary public schools maintained within the municipality. Municipalities have accepted the requirement of this law and have made ample provision for school houses as contemplated.

The Province has undertaken the publication of a newspaper to be printed in the Sulu (Moro) and English languages. The paper is issued monthly and will be called the "Sulu News." Mr. Charles R. Cameron, Superintendent of Schools, who speaks and writes the language, is the editor, assisted by Datu Rajamuda Mandi and Shiek Mustafa Ahenad. This paper is the first ever published in any Moro dialect. It will reach the leading people of a population of over 130,000 Sulu Moros, besides certain others among the Maguindanao and Lanao Moros, who are able to read the Sulu. The publication will give the government a direct means of disseminating useful knowledge among the Moros concerning agriculture and industry, and will aid in bringing about a better understanding between the government and the Moros.

Before closing this subject attention should be invited to the work done by the present Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Charles R. Cameron, who has been at the head of educational affairs for the past six years. He has performed his duties during that time in an earnest, tactful and able manner.

#### INDUSTRY.

*Lumber:* Mindanao lumber is increasingly in demand. The exports have exceeded any previous year by twelve per cent, the total amount being valued at six hundred eleven thousand three hundred twenty-three pesos and forty-three centavos (₱611,323.43). Several new mills have been established and prices are better than ever before. A few cargoes have been loaded at mills and sent direct to foreign ports. The total revenue collected on forest products for the year amounts to fifty thousand five hundred ninety pesos (₱50,590.00). Liberal construction of the laws by the Bureau of Forestry has placed lumbering on a better basis. The persistence of the pioneers in the lumber business has given them an experience that has been

turned to practical benefit. When the value of the rare hard wood to be found in southern Mindanao becomes known, unlimited capital will be forthcoming for the development of this industry.

*Fishing:* There is practically no limit to the amount of marketable salt-water fish that are found in the waters bordering this Province. Several attempts have been made in the past to develop fishing but insufficient capital has led to failure. The establishment of provincial trading stations at favorable points will lay the foundation for a rapid growth in our sea fisheries.

Fresh-water fish are found to a limited extent in the lakes and rivers and are utilized as food by natives in the interior. Arrangements have recently been made with the Bureau of Science to stock the waters of Lake Lanao with black bass. This work should be continued to include all available bodies of fresh water in the Province.

*Pearling:* The number of vessels in the pearl business during the year is double the number engaged in any previous year. Pearl shells to the value of two hundred thirty-three thousand four hundred thirty-six pesos and fifty-four centavos (P233,436.54) have been exported. These shells now pass through several hands before they reach the manufacturer and the fisherman receives a small percentage for his labor. Provincial stores will undertake to eliminate these middle-men and procure for the pearl fisher a higher price for his shells.

*Live Stock:* This Province is peculiarly adapted to raising live stock. The disastrous effects due to rinderpest and surra that nearly exterminated cattle and horses a few years ago have practically passed away. Both cattle and horses, as well as carabao, are rapidly increasing in all districts except Davao, which has received a temporary local setback due to rinderpest.

In last December when rinderpest was discovered in Davao a request was cabled the Insular Government for an expert veterinarian, and Dr. C. G. Thomson was sent, arriving at Davao December 14th. Before effective measures could be inaugurated the infection had spread over one hundred and fifty square miles of territory within the Municipality of Davao. The Department Commander placed two companies of Philippine Scouts at Dr. Thomson's disposal. A rigid military quarantine was established and maintained around the infected area and all animals within this area were tied up or coralled. This quarantine was so effectively enforced that the last case of rinderpest occurred on February 2nd and the quarantine was raised on March 2nd. During this epizootic there was a loss of 2,535 cattle and 133 carabao, a total of 2,668 animals. 82 infected animals in the incubation stages of the disease were killed.

In speaking of the results of his work, Dr. Thomson attributes the success in handling this disease to three factors:

(1) "Adequate laws and ordinances of the Province, which, coupled with the influence of the officials, enabled us to maintain the necessary quarantine and to accomplish the slaughter of infected and exposed animals."

(2) "The satisfactory transportation which permitted constant inspection of suspects, thus rendering their slaughter possible in the incubation period before they became highly infectious."

(3) "The use of the Philippine Scouts, who proved to be a most efficient arm for effective quarantine service \* \* \* \* The work of the Scouts cannot be commended too highly. They followed instructions implicitly and intelligently, took a keen interest in the work and refrained from abusing their authority. I feel confident that the situation could not have been handled successfully if their services had not been available."

With this successful outcome as an example, the prevention of rinderpest in Mindanao seems to present comparatively little difficulty. Thus there is found here a more favorable opportunity for the establishment of the cattle industry than under present conditions can be found in any other province in the Archipelago. The Philippine Islands should not be compelled to send abroad for meat with thousands of square miles of grazing land in Mindanao going to waste. Herds of cattle on ranges in this province are as sleek as corn-fed cattle in Missouri. No place in the world offers greater advantages for raising live stock than the Moro Province.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Pottery is made in certain places in the District of Sulu and in Cotabato. Brass manufacture has flourished among the Moros of Lake Lanao and Cotabato for many years. The Moros from Lake Lanao who visited the Fair at Zamboanga in February sold twenty thousand pesos worth of brassware. Edged weapons, with fancy handles, and highly tempered blades, are made especially well by Sulu Moros. Some of the leading dattus are the most expert workers in metal. The manufacture of decorated cloth in limited quantities is carried on by the Bagobos. Lanao Moros weave cloth of attractive color design, and cloth and mats are woven by the Sulu Moros.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES.

*Forestal:* There has been a considerable increase in the exports of forest products during the year. A concession to gather forest products has been granted covering a portion of the upper Cotabato Valley. Especial encouragement is offered the hill Moros to gather rubber and guttapercha.

*Mineral:* No definite information has been obtained during the year regarding new mineral discoveries, but there is every indication that important mineral deposits exist in Mindanao. Placer gold has been found in paying quantities in several localities, and a vein of anthracite coal has been recently reported on the south coast of the Island.

#### POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The Moro Province is in the main free from political agitation. Eighty-five per cent of the population of the Province are non-Christians who are savage

or semi-civilized, and who are entirely ignorant of the principles of popular government. These Moros and other non-Christians have never known any other than purely autocratic rule and must remain subjects of a strong centralized government for many generations to come. A large majority of the Filipinos themselves have no conception of the right of suffrage and the attempted establishment of anything like a representative government would mean the assumption of control by a small coterie of Filipinos over more than ninety-five per cent of the people.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

While health statistics are incomplete, enough reliable data has been gathered to show that during the past year the number of deaths is decidedly less than the average for the preceding three years. Filipinos and Moros alike appreciate more and more the necessity of observing sanitary laws. Many have learned to use pure water and if this is not naturally available, they procure distilled water or boil it for themselves. The native patronage of the Zamboanga distilling and ice plant is rapidly increasing. This enterprise is a public benefaction which no doubt has had an important local bearing upon the decrease in the number of water-borne diseases.

A free dispensary for sick children (Dispensario para Niños Enfermos), was established last August in Zamboanga under the auspices of a society organized for the purpose, with the Provincial Governor as its President. This organization has from the start received the moral support of the government. It was first intended to prepare modified milk for native babies not able to feed in the natural way, but it soon became necessary to extend the work to that of a general dispensary for children. Mothers have been instructed in the elements of hygienic feeding, bathing and caring for children. Circulars of instructions for the care of the general health of grown people, as well as children, have been distributed from time to time by the dispensary. The people have been taught that eating white rice by nursing mothers is the chief cause of beri-beri among their children. Beri-beri in children has heretofore been called "convulsions." Statistics in Zamboanga show the infant mortality due to "convulsions" to have been two hundred and twenty-two in 1909 and but eighty-seven in 1911. Over seven hundred babies have been treated at the dispensary at a total expense of fifteen hundred pesos. This dispensary has been supported entirely by subscription and has received the hearty support of the native population. Major Henry Page, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, who has had immediate charge of the dispensary, has generously given his services without compensation and to him is largely due the success attained.

During the past year, forty-seven lepers have been sent from the Province to the leper colony at Culion. While the records are not complete, it is known that only a few cases are still at large. The municipal centers are free from the disease and the danger of its spread is remote. As far as possible the remaining cases will be gathered up during the present fiscal year.

Tuberculosis is prevalent but the full extent of the ravages of this disease is quite unknown. A branch of the Anti-tuberculosis Society of Manila was organized during the year but funds to carry on the work were received only recently. The Provincial authorities are deeply interested in the society and stand ready to encourage and assist all its efforts. Already much has been accomplished through the medium of the schools and through the "Dispensario para Niños Enfermos." The doctrine of sunlight and fresh air is taught the teachers at the summer normal school held in Zamboanga annually and through them the school children and their parents in every part of the Province are reached.

A few cases of smallpox have occurred here and there, but the Province has been practically free from this disease except in the sub-district of Dapitan where a total of twenty-six cases with three deaths have occurred since the beginning of May. The epidemic has been successfully handled by the local authorities up to the present time, but as the municipality is no longer able to bear the expense the Province will provide funds as may be required until the disease disappears. Vaccination has been carried on throughout the year and will be continued with a view to the eventual protection of the entire population from this disease.

Local health officers insist upon the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations and the municipalities in this Province continue to be models of cleanliness. With this example constantly before them, Filipinos, Moros and Pagans are gradually improving in this regard. In all new towns established among the Moros and wild tribes the first lessons taught by the officials are lessons in sanitation.

The duties of health officer of Zamboanga have been performed during the year by the Provincial Health Officer, but the interests of good administration require the separation of the two offices. In the reorganization of the health office, the duties of the municipal health officers include the instruction of the people in hygiene and sanitation, the management of a dispensary for the indigent poor, vaccination of the inhabitants, inspection of general hygienic conditions, personal examination and diagnosis in all cases of death, quarantine of infectious diseases, registration of births, deaths and collection of vital statistics. A uniform and moderate schedule of fees has been authorized for the guidance of municipal health officers in the treatment of private cases among natives.

A system of dispensaries has been recently established by the Provincial Board of Health to provide medicines and treatment for the native population. Arrangements have been made to start over forty of these stations throughout the Province. Medicines will be furnished at a slight increase over their cost but will be free to indigent natives. No better means than these dispensaries have hitherto been adopted for demonstrating to the native the beneficent solicitude of the government.

The need of a civil hospital at Zamboanga is keenly felt. A location for a

hospital has been selected and it is understood that a considerable sum has been subscribed. Those who are interested should no longer hesitate to take hold and carry through this undertaking.

#### MOROS AND NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES.

*General Progress:* Considerable progress has been made during the year toward the establishment of efficient government among the Moros and Pagan tribes. Both civil and military officials have visited remote places and have succeeded in reaching many natives never before under any sort of restraint. The Constabulary has performed splendid service in connection with the management of the non-Christian inhabitants. The native Scouts are so stationed and their field service is so regulated that they have excellent opportunities to become acquainted with the Pagan tribes in remote localities. They have been a valuable auxiliary to the civil authorities and have accomplished work that otherwise would have been left undone. An increase in the length of scout service in the Moro Province would add to their usefulness.

As contemplated by provincial ordinances, the headmen and leading datuhs of the different districts have been frequently called together by their respective governors for the discussion of questions affecting the general welfare. The Provincial Governor has been present at many of these meetings. Such gatherings serve to impress both Moros and Pagans with the purposes and aims of the government, as well as to give them a hearing before the final determination of public questions. Tribal orators are encouraged to present their personal views or to speak for the assembly as a whole, and district governors must be prepared to answer all arguments and sustain their own opinions with sound reason.

In the District of Sulu, all arrests since the beginning of 1910 have been made by the Moros themselves. The administration of Captain W. O. Reed, 6th Cavalry, first as Secretary and then as Governor of the District of Sulu, covering the period from December 1909 to March of this year, deserves especial notice. In this period greater progress was made toward the establishment of law and order, and a larger number of outlaws and murderers, many of whose crimes dated back for years, were arrested and tried by civil process than in any like period since American occupation. The people of the Sulu Archipelago during his administration and since have enjoyed a larger measure of peace and prosperity than ever before.

The work accomplished by Lieutenant R. A. Gillmore, Philippine Scouts, in the upper Agusan Valley has been valuable. With a detachment of twenty men, he was sent last August to take station at Compostela, the central settlement in that territory. By kind treatment he soon won the confidence of the people and began to teach them civilized ways. He has laid out over twenty towns which now have an average population of three hundred and fifty people each. New houses have been erected, streets graded, gardens and

fields planted, and sanitary rules established and enforced. The acreage of crops has been largely increased and there is good prospect that this section will in time produce sufficient rice to supply the entire district of Davao. A new road leading from the north end of the Gulf of Davao has been built for a distance of twelve miles up the Hijo River and a trail has been laid out for the remainder of the distance to the Agusan. An industrial trading station has been sent to Compostela to be opened early in September.

On the east coast of the Province, Captain Case of the Constabulary has been engaged in a similar work among the Mandayans with very satisfactory results. He has established several towns along the coast and has brought many people under supervision.

It will be recalled that district governors and district secretaries are justices of tribal ward courts empowered to try Moros or members of non-Christian tribes for criminal offenses. The limit of punishment they could inflict has hitherto corresponded to the limits set for justices of the peace. Accustomed to accept from his datu such punishment as the datu might adjudge, the savage law-breaker could not understand why a district governor should have so little power, nor why the governor after fully investigating a case should then have to present it to the Court of First Instance for trial. He could not comprehend the necessity of returning to the district capital at each term of court, through all sorts of weather, often after days or possibly weeks of travel, to be subjected at each visit to reexamination, in the end awaiting often a year or more before the case finally came to trial. This cumbersome system has now been largely eliminated. Jurisdiction of tribal ward courts has been extended to all criminal cases not capital and to civil cases not involving an amount greater than two thousand pesos, subject to review by the Provincial Governor, and with the right of appeal in all cases to the Court of First Instance. Tribal ward courts are empowered to sit anywhere in their respective districts, and justice is promptly administered on the spot. The Moros thoroughly comprehend the new system and are well satisfied with it. The District Governor's prestige is greater, and he has become a more influential power for good. There is no doubt that a marked decrease in crime will result.

*Manobo Uprising:* The Sarangani Peninsula projects southward between the Gulf of Davao and Makar Bay. The Manobos live in the lower range of hills that run parallel to the gulf coast, extending back a distance of some five to twenty miles. The Tagacaolas occupy the territory in the vicinity of Malalag and are found here and there along the coast. The Bilans live around the southern slope of Mount Apo, along the gulf, and also in the western part of the peninsula. The entire country is very rough and rugged and the mountains are covered with heavy timber and dense undergrowth. The trails, where any exist, are found in river beds and ravines. There is no territory in the Philippines more difficult.

In September and October of last year, the Manobos of Sarangani Peninsula celebrated an unusually large harvest. On such occasions the warlike in-

clinations of the people are excited to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The bravest men are the heroes of the hour. The test of bravery and prowess is the number of lives the hero has taken. Their women look with especial favor upon those men who have participated in the greatest number of killings. The consequence is that each year at harvest time hostility against those toward whom they already have a grievance often becomes active. Last year Manobos of that section, including some Tagacaolas and Bilans, seeking tribal fame, banded together in parties of from fifty to one hundred each and started to exterminate their enemies. They defied the Constabulary and the Army, openly boasting of their superiority to either, and daringly gave it out that they were bent on committing murder.

The military authorities were called upon for assistance. The Department Commander went in person to the district and directed operations through Major E. R. Heiberg, Philippine Scouts, who was placed in immediate command. The vigorous methods pursued soon restored normal conditions. No efficient measures had hitherto been taken to punish hostile acts during these periods of murderous rivalry, but the salutary lesson they received last year will hardly be necessary in the future. Many of these people who had never before visited the coast have come down to cultivate the fertile valleys, declaring their intentions to abandon their nomadic habits and learn the ways of civilization. All such people are being located in settlements as rapidly as possible.

*Law and Order:* Accustomed for centuries to regard human life, including his own, as of no value, it is no easy matter to change the habits of the Moro. When a friendly Moro farm laborer kills his white employer for a revolver and at once delivers himself up and confesses his crime, knowing that death will be his punishment, a problem in criminology is presented that is difficult to solve. With a fanatical disregard of the consequence of crime and an in-born desire to fight and plunder, the Mohammedan Malay is in a class all by himself. No rules that apply to other wild tribes apply to the piratical Moro. He is at once the most virile and fearless of Orientals, as well as the most aggressive and determined. He fought the Spaniards for centuries, and instead of remaining passively on the defensive, he assumed the offensive and practically confined Spanish authority in Mindanao to the interior of stone forts and walled cities. The ruins of fortifications still to be seen around coast towns in Mindanao and the Visayan Islands silently testify to Moro prowess.

In the District of Lanao a few Moro outlaws, inherited from previous administrations, infest the mountainous regions about the Lake. During the past year a vigorous campaign has been waged against them and they have been driven to the utmost extremities. White troops, Scouts and Constabulary have worked in perfect harmony according to definite plans for the capture of these outlaws. No one who has not campaigned about Lake Lanao can know the difficulty of its steep, jungle-covered mountains and its impassable swamps.

As there can be no permanent peace without friendly relations between the various tribes, they must be taught to settle differences among themselves by arbitration instead of by force. They must also learn by precept, if possible, and by dint of severe punishment, if necessary, that human life is to be held sacred and that murderers and outlaws have no destiny under civilized government save extermination. Throughout the Province, Moros and non-Christians are now forbidden to carry firearms or cutting weapons without license, and although the prohibition has met with some opposition in Jolo and Lanao, it is being gradually enforced. Pursuit of criminals everywhere has been so vigorous and so relentless that outlaw leaders have had little opportunity to enlist a following. The perpetrators of every murder committed in the Province during the year have been brought to justice, save two cases in the District of Davao, and late reports indicate that their capture is certain. A total of one hundred and thirty-one outlaws have been killed, or captured and punished, as shown in detail in the appendices herewith. There is probably no territory in the world, with an equal population, civilized or uncivilized, that can make such a showing. Out of over six hundred homicides in the city of Chicago last year, a large proportion have not been apprehended and only one has been hanged. When the character of these people and the diversity of their religious beliefs, their uncivilized habits of life and their natural savage instincts are taken into consideration, the general results achieved during the year are beyond what could reasonably be expected. A continuance of prompt and certain punishment must eventually bring the criminal class so to realize the impossibility of escape that they will be deterred from acts of violence.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
*Brigadier General, U. S. Army,*  
*Governor of the Moro Province.*

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,

*Manila, P. I.*

## APPENDIX I.

*Personnel.*

Governor ..... The undersigned has occupied this office during the entire year.

Secretary ..... Captain John T. Nance, 2nd Cavalry, held office as Provincial Secretary until February 28, 1911, when he was succeeded by the present Secretary, Captain W. O. Reed, 6th Cavalry.

Treasurer ..... Mr. Fred L. Wilson has performed the duties of Acting Treasurer during the period covered by this report.

Attorney ..... Mr. Wm. M. Connor, jr., has occupied this position during the entire year.

Assistant Attorney ..... This office has been held by Captain Samuel T. Ansell, U. S. Army, until May 31, 1911, and by Mr. James R. Malott since June 20, 1911.

Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Charles R. Cameron has occupied the office during the entire year.

Engineer ..... The duties of this office have been performed by Captain Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, during the entire year.

Health Officer ..... Colonel Charles Richard, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, was Provincial Health Officer until June 30, 1911, when he was succeeded by Major Henry Page of the Medical Corps.

Assistant Secretary ..... This office was created September 23, 1910, and the duties thereof have been performed by Mr. Charles R. Morales since that date.

Warden of Prison ..... Lieutenant J. N. Merrill, Philippine Constabulary, held this office up to January 25, 1911. He was succeeded by Captain H. H. Elarth of the Constabulary, who was relieved on June 30, 1911, by Captain L. E. Cheatham, Philippine Scouts.

## DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

District Governor ..... Major John P. Finley, 28th Infantry, has occupied this position during the entire year.

District Secretary ..... This office has been filled by Major E. G. Peyton, Philippine Scouts, during the period covered by this report.

## DISTRICT OF COTABATO.

District Governor.....Major E. R. Heiberg, Philippine Scouts, has performed the duties of District Governor until June 8, 1911, when he left for the United States on leave of absence. Since that date the duties of Acting Governor have been performed by Captain Charles E. Heartt, Philippine Constabulary.

District Secretary.....Captain Charles E. Heartt has held this position during the entire year.

## DISTRICT OF SULU.

District Governor.....Captain W. O. Reed was District Governor until February 28, 1911, when he was succeeded by Captain Edward L. King, 2nd Cavalry, the present incumbent.

District Secretary.....This office has been filled by Lieutenant Wm. W. Gordon, U. S. Army, during the entire year.

## DISTRICT OF DAVAO.

District Governor.....Major Henry Gilsheuser, Philippine Constabulary, has occupied this office during the entire year.

District Secretary.....Captain Henry Rodgers, Philippine Scouts, was appointed Secretary January 22, 1911, prior to which date the office had been vacant. He was relieved June 30, 1911, and Major Hjalmer Erickson, Philippine Scouts, was appointed August 15, 1911.

## DISTRICT OF LANAO.

District Governor .....This office was held by Colonel Geo. S. Young of the U. S. Army up to Sept. 30, 1910, when he was succeeded by Major C. C. Smith, Philippine Scouts, the present incumbent.

District Secretary.....Lieutenant Chas. W. Elliott, U. S. Army, was appointed Secretary February 15, 1911, and relieved April 15, 1911. With this exception the office has been vacant during the year.

## APPENDIX II.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE.

## OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

Zamboanga, P. I., July 24, 1911.

To the Honorable the Governor  
and the Legislative Council of the  
Moro Province.

Sirs:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the office of the Provincial Treasurer of the Moro Province for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911:

\* \* \* \* \*

## PERSONNEL.

Title	Number.		Salaries Paid	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Provincial Treasurer.....	1	1	₱ 8,000.00	₱11,688.89
Assistant Treasurer.....	1		5,500.00	
District Treasurers.....	4		16,400.00	
American Deputies and Clerks.....	6	3	16,360.00	15,074.71
Filipino Deputies and Clerks.....	29	18	14,500.00	11,025.37
Municipal Treasurers.....	14	14	6,000.00	5,648.00
Total.....	55	36	₱66,760.00	₱43,436.97

Note 1: The increase of three thousand, six hundred eighty-eight pesos and eighty-nine centavos (₱3,688.89), shown in salary of Provincial Treasurer for the fiscal year 1911, is due to the payment of accrued leave of the deceased R. M. Corwine, late Treasurer, Moro Province.

Note 2: The amount paid American deputies and clerks during fiscal year 1911 includes accrued leave paid to deputies and clerks whose services were discontinued.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in obtaining efficient and satisfactory native clerks..... The present Civil Service list of eligibles does not contain the name of a single man who is qualified to fill a position in this office.

## ACCOUNTING.

On July 1, 1910, the new system of provincial accounting that had been prescribed by the Insular Auditor was inaugurated. The system is merely an application of commercial accounting methods to provincial accounting.....

A "Cash" account is kept, in which is shown an accounting for all cash coming into the Treasury. Other accounts are kept, which show the funds to which the available assets of the Province pertain. All funds coming into the Treasury are made a charge to "Cash" and are credited to the fund account to which the same pertain. Amounts appropriated by the Legislative Council for the various and sundry expenses of the Government, are taken from "General Fund" and "Road and Bridge Fund", respectively, and set apart in the Provincial ledger as appropriation accounts, each of these accounts representing funds available for expenditure for a specific purpose.

Expenditures of provincial funds are classified under two general headings, "Expense" and "Capital" expenditures. Operation and Maintenance expenditures are treated as "Expense", since no direct asset is obtained therefrom. Expenditures for the purchase of plant or equipment are treated as "Capital" expenditures, for the reason that an asset is obtained as the result of such expenditures.

Separate accounts are kept of each class of assets, all of which are represented by credit balances in the "Principal" account, which at all times represents the total of the several asset accounts.

#### COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS PROVINCIAL.

*Revenues:* Ten thousand seven hundred ninety pesos and seventy-two centavos (₱10,790.72) was collected during the year 1910 for the "Sale of Chinese Tobacco." Nothing corresponding to this revenue was received during the current year.

A falling-off in "Tribal Ward Court Fines" will be noted. This should be taken as a good indication, rather than otherwise.

San Ramon Farm Products show an increase of two thousand five hundred eighty-eight pesos and seventy-three centavos (₱2,588.73).

Land taxes show a decrease of eighteen thousand, seven hundred twelve pesos and three centavos (₱18,712.03), due to two causes: First, during the year 1910 a special effort was made to collect all delinquent land taxes and the property of delinquent owners was sold at public auction. Second, the collection of land taxes for the year 1911 was not begun until March 1, 1911, owing to the termination of the period for which the original assessment of property was made and the necessity for the enactment of a law continuing said assessment.

Moro cedulas show an increase of six thousand, one hundred and fifty-one pesos (₱6,151.00), notwithstanding the fact that the collection of delinquent cedulas was discontinued by authority of the Legislative Council.

Customs collections show an increase of forty-three thousand, nine hundred five pesos and sixty-seven centavos (₱43,905.67), most of which increase occurred at the Port of Zamboanga. A comparative statement of the collec-

tions of the Ports of Zamboanga, Jolo and Davao, for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911, follows:

Ports	1910	1911
Zamboanga.....	₱217,556.81	₱254,684.98
Jolo.....	208,310.30	185,145.51
Davao.....	970.85	257.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱427,137.96</b>	<b>₱440,088.10</b>

“Internal Revenue Refund” shows an increase of over nine thousand pesos (₱9,000.00). This, however, is due to certain amounts corresponding to the year 1910 having been taken up during the year 1911.

“Internal Revenue Cedula Tax” shows an increase of eight thousand, four hundred and twenty-one pesos (₱8,421.00), more than a twenty-five per cent increase. This excellent showing should be credited to the activity of the several district governors, their deputies and the municipal presidents.

*Expenditures:* The expenditures for the year reached the sum of five hundred eight thousand, eight hundred thirty-one pesos and forty-six centavos (₱508,831.46), as compared with seven hundred five thousand, four hundred fifty pesos and seventy-six centavos (₱705,450.76) for the previous year, a reduction of one hundred ninety-six thousand, six hundred nineteen pesos and thirty centavos (₱196,619.30).

The statement marked “Exhibit B”, will show that for Maintenance more has been expended during 1911 than 1910. This is due to the fact that the Province possessed more property to be maintained than previously. Under the heading Administration is where the principal economy will be noted. The items included under this heading are salaries and wages, traveling expenses and per diems, office expenses, maintenance of prisoners, etc., the very items that should be reduced to the minimum consistent with an efficient administration of provincial affairs. It is under this head that the present authorities show their best results. A comparison of the expenditures for the two years above mentioned will show a reduction of expenditures during the year 1911 amounting to one hundred sixty-nine thousand, five hundred and ninety-five pesos and eighty-one centavos (₱169,595.81) which is approximately a forty per cent reduction.

Capital expenditures likewise show a reduction of approximately thirty-eight thousand pesos (₱38,000.00), or thirty-five per cent.

The expenditures for Plant during 1911 exceeded those of 1910 by approximately four thousand, five hundred pesos (₱4,500.00). For detailed information regarding this increase, “Exhibit B” should be referred to.

The expenditures for Equipment are practically equal for the two years.

In addition to the expenditures shown in the comparative statement marked “Exhibit B”, one hundred fifty-nine thousand, five hundred thirty-six pesos and seventy-two centavos (₱159,536.72) were expended in the liquidation of liabilities of the Moro Province corresponding to the fiscal year 1910 and previous years.

## INSULAR.

*Revenues:* The total Insular revenues collected in the Moro Province during the fiscal year 1911 amounted to one hundred sixty thousand, six hundred one pesos and thirty-five centavos (₱160,601.35) as compared to one hundred twenty-one thousand, one hundred twenty-nine pesos and twenty-three centavos (₱121,129.23) for the fiscal year 1910, an increase of thirty-nine thousand, four hundred seventy-two pesos and twelve centavos (₱39,472.12), or nearly twenty-five per cent.

As a large proportion of this revenue is derived from an ad valorem tax imposed under the Internal Revenue Law upon the gross sales of all kinds and classes of merchants, shopkeepers, manufacturers, etc., it serves as an excellent indication of the very healthy condition of trade in the Moro Province.

The records of this office, at the close of business on June 30, 1911, show that there were three thousand, two hundred and sixty (3,260) Internal Revenue licenses in force. Exact figures for the year 1910 are not available. However, the licenses in force during the present year are considerable more than those in force during any previous year.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

It is believed that provision should be made to provide additional sources of revenue. A just and equitable arrangement would be to make the municipalities joint beneficiaries with the Province in the revenues derived from the sale of Christian cedulas and from land taxes. This would mean a reduction in provincial revenues of approximately fifty thousand pesos (₱50,000.00), which would be divided among the several municipalities according to the respective amounts collected in each.

## AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The scope of the Agricultural Bank is so limited that it does not answer the requirements of local trade, and is, therefore, little used by commercial firms. Most of the accounts carried by the bank are trust funds and savings accounts of private individuals. The checks of the institution are not negotiable outside of the city of Zamboanga and exchange can be sold payable only in Manila and at the several provincial capitals. No foreign business is authorized.

## ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The Legislative Council, on May 17, 1911, enacted a law providing for a new assessment of land for taxation in the Moro Province, and amending in

certain respects Act No. 42 of the Legislative Council, entitled "An Act providing for the levy, assessment, and collection of an ad valorem tax on land." \* \* \* \* \*

Property values in the Moro Province have increased to such an extent since the original assessment was made that it is believed the new assessment will show the total value of the taxable property in the Moro Province to be almost, if not, double what it was at the time the original assessment was made. If this proves to be the case, the annual revenues of the Province will be increased nearly fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00).

## EXHIBIT "A".

*Comparative statement of revenues and receipts of the Moro Province for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

CLASS	1910	1911
<i>Sundry Revenue:</i>		
Moro Exchange.....	₱ 14,608.29	₱ 6,807.79
Registry of Property.....	248.62	178.15
Sales of Chinese Tobacco.....	10,790.72	.....
Tribal Ward Court Fines.....	2,127.80	1,615.75
Sales of San Ramon Farm Products.....	11,398.66	13,987.39
Registry of Mining Claims.....	6.00	80.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,565.88	4,310.44
Miscellaneous Carnival Deposits.....	1,154.12	.....
Fines.....	222.00	330.40
<i>Revenue from Taxation:</i>		
Land Tax.....	52,051.51	33,339.48
Cedulas (Moro).....	36,448.00	42,599.00
Shell Fishing Licenses.....	3,750.00	6,375.00
Provincial Licenses.....	1,875.00	.....
Customs Collections.....	396,182.43	440,088.10
Internal Revenue Percentage .....	118,328.54	127,888.68
Cedulas.....	20,687.00	29,108.00
Weights and Measures.....	511.45	1,112.34
Road Tax.....	42,887.00	43,362.00
<i>Other Receipts:</i>		
Deposits by Custom Officials (Arrastre Collections).....	₱ 17,008.53	3,497.08
Transfer from Custom Extra Service Fund..	895.46	.....
Water Sales.....	.....	951.25
<b>Total Receipts and Revenues .....</b>	<b>₱ 732,747.01</b>	<b>₱ 755,630.85</b>

**SUMMARY.**

Total Revenues and Receipts for fiscal year 1911.....	₱ 755,630.85
Total Revenues and Receipts for fiscal year 1910.....	732,747.01
Increase in favor of fiscal year 1911.....	₱ 22,883.84

## EXHIBIT "B".

*Comparative statement of expenditures of the Moro Province for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

## OPERATION EXPENDITURES. 1910 1911

*Maintenance:*

Permanent Buildings and Structures.....	₱ 11,457.64	₱ 7,574.46
School Buildings.....	386.50	.....
Telegraph and Telephone Lines.....	5.00	26.60
Telegraph and Telephone Equipment.....	.....	25.55
Vessels and Launches.....	847.25	55.50
Land Transportation Equipment .....	2,563.80	805.78
Stationary Machinery.....	54.50	133.93
Portable Machinery, Tools and Implements..	1,798.00	1,500.00
Office Equipment.....	471.85	349.14
School Equipment .....	.....	162.06
Miscellaneous Equipment.....	40.00	1.50
Roads, Bridges and Trails.....	22,693.33	34,242.17
Docks, Wharves and River and Harbor Im- provements.....	2,154.92	8,323.41
Road and Bridge Equipment.....	905.24	824.23
Total for Maintenance.....	₱ 43,378.03	₱ 54,024.33

*Administration:*

## Salaries—

Officials.....	₱ 34,579.01	₱ 26,989.59
Clerks .....	124,887.52	76,272.28
Miscellaneous Employees.....	4,914.51	3,713.38
Traveling Expenses and Per Diems.....	13,218.92	6,981.95
Office Expenses.....	14,230.76	10,904.82
Miscellaneous General Expenses.....	10,713.55	31,743.06
Justice.....	35,919.28	31,036.86
Maintenance of Prisoners.....	29,220.63	19,667.51
Education.....	91,526.66	74,739.94
Trade Schools.....	33.23	5,759.17
Health.....	25,665.00	8,329.79
Audits.....	12,808.86	10,799.35
Operation of Vessels and Launches.....	68,884.75	12,798.81
Operation of Land Transportation.....	5,757.84	1,200.16
Operation of Provincial Shops.....	.....	280.30
Customs.....	53,557.92	36,662.18
Provincial Farm.....	10,141.95	18,276.76
Public Works.....	17,974.67	8,283.34
Total for Administration.....	₱ 554,035.06	₱ 384,439.25
Total for Operation Expenditures.....	₱ 597,413.09	₱ 438,463.58

## EXHIBIT "B".—Continued.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.		1910	1911
<i>Plant:</i>			
Real Estate.....	P 4,678.81	P 2,055.40	
Permanent Buildings and Structures .....	6,707.47	15,798.07	
School Buildings.....		5,165.84	
Tribal Ward Wells.....		560.29	
Telegraph and Telephone Lines.....	221.60	623.01	
Roads, Bridges and Trails.....	36,858.55	44,943.40	
Docks, Wharves and River and Harbor Im- provements .....	16,176.38		
	<u><u>P64,642.81</u></u>	<u><u>P69,146.01</u></u>	
<i>Equipment:</i>			
Telegraph and Telephone Equipment.....	P 268.34	P 95.50	
Vessels and Launches.....	296.19	50.00	
Land Transportation Equipment.....	2,140.17	315.08	
Ordnance.....	764.87		
Stationary Machinery.....	890.00	248.40	
Portable Machinery, Tools and Implements.	4,112.31	5,672.62	
Office Equipment.....	7,037.71	4,080.40	
School Equipment.....	911.33	1,854.32	
Miscellaneous Equipment.....	5,745.98	2,198.37	
Road and Bridge Equipment.....	463.50	8,071.71	
	<u><u>P22,630.40</u></u>	<u><u>P22,586.40</u></u>	
Supplies and Sales Stock.....	P20,764.46	P21,364.53	
Total for Capital Expenditures.....	P108,037.67	P70,367.88	
Grand Total, All Expenditures.....	P705,450.76	P508,831.46	

## EXHIBIT "C".

## CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Sources	DEBIT			CREDIT		
	General	Municipal	Insular	Total	Sources	Total
To Balance on hand.....	.....	.....	9,806.16	9,806.16	By deposit with Insular Treasurer.	170,407.51
To INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS:					BY PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL COLLECTIONS:	
Cedulas.....	29,108.00	.....	3,670.90	29,108.00	General Fund.....	30,220.34
Documentary Stamps.....	.....	156,330.45	3,670.90	3,670.90	ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND:	
Internal Revenue Stamps.....	16,648.60	.....	172,979.65	172,979.65	Municipal Fund.....	16,648.60
Weights and Measures.....	912.34	.....	912.34	912.34	.....	.....
Fines Act 1761, P. C.....	.....	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....	.....
Fines Act 1519, P. C.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	.....
Total.....	₱30,220.34	₱16,648.60	₱170,407.51	₱217,276.45	Total.....	₱217,276.45

## EXHIBIT "D".

*Comparative statement of assets and liabilities of the Moro Province for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

ASSETS	June 30, 1910	June 30, 1911
Real Estate (Land) .....	₱ 60,000.00	₱ 152,055.40
Permanent Buildings .....	259,200.00	284,994.32
School Buildings.....	13,300.00	18,469.59
Roads, Bridges and Trails.....	545,600.00	590,543.40
Docks, Wharves and River and Harbor Improvements...	156,000.00	156,000.00
Wells .....	.....	560.29
Telephone Lines.....	1,000.00	1,623.01
Telephone Equipment.....	725.02	809.40
Vessels and Launches.....	5,857.00	6,129.31
Land Transportation.....	19,320.34	17,806.01
Ordnance.....	1,699.51	1,923.88
Stationary Machinery.....	400.00	702.40
Portable Machinery, Tools and Implements....	7,330.76	12,469.74
Road and Bridge Equipment.....	13,054.31	20,497.36
Office Equipment.....	49,304.15	53,904.45
School Equipment.....	28,588.84	29,897.50
Miscellaneous Equipment.....	16,110.30	19,819.35
Supplies and Sales Stock.....	115,764.30	86,704.32
Accounts Receivable.....	.....	8,539.85
Cash.....	143,133.97	231,218.40
 Total Assets.....	 ₱ 1,436,388.50	 ₱ 1,694,667.98
 LIABILITIES.		
Accounts Payable.....	159,536.72	5,170.09
 Net Assets.....	 ₱ 1,276,851.78	 ₱ 1,689,497.89
 SUMMARY.		
Net Assets June 30, 1911.....	.....	₱ 1,689,497.89
Net Assets June 30, 1910.....	.....	1,276,851.78
 Increase during fiscal year 1911.....	 ₱ 412,646.11	

## APPENDIX III.

OUTLAWS, CAPTURED OR KILLED OR SURRENDERED IN THE MORO PROVINCE  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1911.

DISTRICT.	DATE.	CAPTURED, KILLED OR SURRENDERED.	FORCES.
Cotabato	April 27.....	Mantikayan captured.....	Constabulary
	June 5.....	Dilabuan and Dayang captured.....	"
Dayao	July 16.....	Maudan and Compaan surrendered.....	"
	October 24.....	Capita and Gapha captured, Beata and Datu Ba-un killed.....	"
"	December 28.....	Bagui killed.....	"
"	January 3.....	Tunan surrendered.....	"
"	February 2.....	Ampong killed.....	"
"	March 26.....	Tumayao surrendered.....	Special police
"	May 27.....	Gayud and Bayatu killed.....	"
"	July 24.....	Marteline and Libudu killed.....	"
Lanao	September 6.....	Tugkasie surrendered.....	"
"	" 18-22.....	Sampuranay killed.....	Sultan of Malaig
"	October 16.....	Six followers of Amai Guindalugan kil- led.....	Constabulary
"	" 26-29.....	Sumukar killed.....	Military
"	November 16.....	Mocamed killed, seven followers Ma- mington captured.....	Constabulary
"	January 3.....	Tucalo surrendered.....	Military and Con.
"	" 5.....	Maundan and Miktemug captured.....	Military and Con.
"	" 6.....	Amai Makalawan surrendered.....	Constabulary
"	" 7.....	Tankkulu and Mandanguiza captured.....	"
"	" 14.....	Marabong, Malaco, Pangulu and Binas- sing captured.....	"
"	" 18.....	Six followers of Amai killed.....	Constabulary
"	" 19.....	Tuanmangudu captured.....	"
"	" 28.....	Tomatas surrendered.....	"
"	February 6-14.....	Tatarca killed.....	Sultan of Detshan
"	" 21.....	Balabaga, Ampil and eighteen followers killed.....	Constabulary
"	March 6.....	Amal Paramata captured.....	Military and Con.
"	" 7.....	Five followers of Apuan Aguas killed.....	Constabulary
"	" 11.....	Four followers of Amai Malawe killed.....	"
"	" 21.....	Macacua killed.....	"
"	" 22.....	Baraki captured.....	"
"	" 26.....	Panayanangan surrendered.....	"
"	" 27.....	Two followers of Apuan Aguas captured, one killed.....	"
"	May 5.....	Undi and Seriba captured.....	Tomas Torres
"	" 29.....	Amal and four followers killed.....	Constabulary
"	June 7.....	Eight followers of Apuan Aguas cap- tured, seven killed.....	"
"	July 9.....	Three killed.....	"
"	" 29.....	Magumpara killed.....	"
"	August 2.....	Atta and three followers killed.....	"
"	" 10.....	Untawar and Lumpa captured.....	"
Sulu	December 14.....	Manganitha killed.....	Special police
Zamboanga	July 3.....	Eight murderers captured.....	Military
		Sumalpong captured.....	Constabulary

## RECAPITULATION.

Captured.....	46
Killed.....	76
Surrendered.....	9
 Total.....	 131

OUTLAWS, CAPTURED OR KILLED OR SURRENDERED IN THE MORO PROVINCE  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1910.

DISTRICT.	DATE.	CAPTURED, KILLED OR SURRENDERED	FORCES.
Cotabato	October 19...	Bugabong killed.....	Military
Davao	September 26.	Gadis, Manticia, Galian, Pandayan and Masabong captured.....	Constabulary
"	" 29.	Manupas killed.....	"
"	October 5...	Mabiskay and Doumaungan captured.....	"
"	" 6...	Baungan and Balita captured.....	"
"	November 15.	Lluakat captured.....	"
Lanao	March 6....	Caletas killed.....	"
	August 13....	Abubu killed.....	Military and Con.
	" 21.	Dialangan and Undil killed.....	"
	" 26.	Maquinguisse killed.....	Constabulary
	September 30.	Amai Bangadan surrendered.....	Special police
	October 2....	Masanar killed.....	Constabulary
	" 23....	Balebatu and Luga captured Tampila, Nuca, Ebong and two followers killed.	"
	January 19....	Mulano killed.....	Military and Con.
	May 15....	Rampatan, Saliampatus, Maganco and Datu Dalidigan killed.....	Special police
	" 19....	Pulayangan and Darayu killed.....	Constabulary
Sulu	June 15....	Musama killed.....	Military
"	July 4....	Jikiri killed.....	"
"	December 14.	Six piratas captured.....	Special police
"	May 21....	Hadji Arsal killed.....	Military
Zamboanga	June 14....	Eight murderers captured.....	Special police
	September 4....	Pangiran killed.....	"
	" 22....	Asmala and Maontil killed.....	Military
	October 26....	Buenwa, Manjalal and Sawalan killed..	Constabulary
	November....	Amiden killed.....	"
	November &	Valasco, Chion, Mukha, Hagilan, four followers captured, twenty killed.....	"
	December ....		

RECAPITULATION.

Captured.....	33
Killed.....	50
Surrendered.....	1
Total.....	84